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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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HONGKONG, 16th August, 1905.

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HONGKONG, 6th April, 1904.

[697-2]

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

that if nothing be ever attempted, nothing will ever be done; but there are some sorts of attempts to which that admirable aphorism scarcely applies. The zeal and enthusiasm of a body of holiday-makers combining in a Society for the Encouragement of Fair Weather would scarcely justify, to the most sanguine temperament, their incorporation; and the Navy League strikes us, at any rate so far as its operations in the Far East are concerned, as one of the supererogatory societies of that ilk. At Shanghai we note that six gentlemen composed the annual general meeting, and that the report and accounts were taken as read. The Committee had fully paid off an overdraft connected with a Recreation Ground fund, by selling a portion of the land, and overdraining the League "Working" account to the extent of 3977 and cents nineteen. A member said he had meant to suggest at the meeting that a subscription be opened to pay off this sum; but the meagre attendance apparently nipped his enterprise in the bud. The Chairman told him the amount would be repaid from next year's subscriptions. When suggestions "with regard to the work of the League" were invited, the Chairman mentioned that there seemed very little prospect of the ground being used for recreation, as there was no navy at Shanghai and large men-of-war rarely came there. He might have added that on the rare occasions when they did, the shore-leave men had little time to spare for the recreation ground. There was some consolation however. The "work of the League" was not in peril, for "the land was a good investment, and they could sell it at considerable profit in the future." Is land speculation, therefore, the "work of the League"? We do not think so, after reading on. Another member suggested that it might be better to sell the land and "establish a Sailor's Rest in Shanghai." He also thought that the men might be allowed beer at the Rest, but spirits should not be sold. So the "work of the League" is to add to the drinking places of Shanghai—which are no fewer than at Hongkong—and to run a pseudo-temperance canteen? There is more warrant for this assumption, as the Chairman, while pointing out that an attendance of six out of a membership of 150 was not sufficiently representative to decide so momentous a matter, went on to say that the Committee "had something of the sort in view; the question had been touched on." When we recall the patriotic speeches at the time of the inauguration of the Shanghai branch, the note of high endeavour that dominated the "Britons-never-never-shall-be-slaves" melody, we confess to a mild feeling of sympathetic regret that the proceedings of 1907 should partake so largely of the nature of anti-climax. Here we seem to have, instead of a dauntless Blue Water school, a disengaged Small Beer School—there is a lack of spirit about the stipulations as to the liquors to be sold that must bring a blush to the true Nelsonic soul. The fate of the Shanghai Branch of the Navy League seems inglorious. Not theirs to sway public opinion in favour of a Three Power Standard, to fight for naval increments, or for the restoration of the prestige of the White Ensign in Far Eastern waters. Their enthusiasm has slipped into the funnel of indifference, and comes out at the small end with barely sufficient force to work a bearpull. The gross of absenteers are either greatly to be blamed, or why did they enrol their names, and why do they continue to subscribe? We might proceed to a psychological analysis of the motives that make men join societies pro-this and anti-that, but at the end of the discussion we should probably have to accept some hypothesis very like that of the sailor mentioned in the beginning of these comments, and "spect it's their 'obby, like."

Entries for the Civil Service Cricket Club's tennis tournament close on May 7th.

It is reported that General Aeng Shau, the present Commander-in-chief of the Peiyang Army, has abolished foreign-style uniforms and enlisting in his command, and has reverted to the old Manchu customs.

Telegraphic instructions have been received from the War Office to the effect that Sgt. M. J. (Foreman of Works) A. J. Parslow, Royal Engineers, has been promoted Quarter-master with Honorary rank of Lieutenant.

A new type of projectile, which will play an important part in future warfare, and which, according to Sir Howard Vincent, will pierce any armour yet made, has been introduced by the Hadfield Steel Foundry. This announcement was made by Mr. E. A. Hadfield at the annual meeting of the company at Sheffield.

In accordance with plans formulated by Secretary Taft and Governor Magoon, the American intervention in Cuba will terminate in July 1908.

The Closing Cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club is to Fu-ta-chau, on Sunday, April 28th. The programme of events will include—Ladies' Race, Motor Boat Race, Handicap Class Race, and One-design Class Race; also, the race for the Warren Challenge Cup by the Club One-design Class, starting gun, 9.35 a.m., Police Pier, finishing at Fu-ta-chau. After the races the Championship and other prizes will be presented.

The other day we referred to the alleged American medical discovery of the human soul's weight. A Shanghai correspondent writes: "The idea of a material soul, leaving aside the question of its actual existence, will come as a shock to many who have indulged in the hopes of untrammeled freedom of motion after death; for if the soul possess weight however slight, it plainly points to imprisonment on another earth."

Illustrative of the difficulties which the police have to contend with, it is interesting to hear that the interpreter acting in the Japanese murder charge was suspected of more than a friendly attitude to one of the prisoners and was found misinterpreting the statements made to the police under examination. He was placed under arrest, but was liberated on the capture of the fourth man.

The Japanese squadron about to visit Portsmouth is expected to arrive about the end of May. It will consist of the new armoured cruiser, *Tsukuba*, and the protected cruiser, *Chitose*. Special interest attaches to the *Tsukuba*, as she is the first large armoured vessel designed and built in Japan. She was laid down during the late war, and is the first armoured cruiser to be given a 12-inch gun armament. She is superior to the British *Duncan* class of battleship in fighting value.

The British Treasury officials in January drew the attention of the War Office to a remarkable pension case. It appears that an officer of the Royal Artillery was retired on a pension of £200 per annum after a total period of employed service amounting to four and a-half years. This officer was, in his youth, duly qualified for a commission, but elected to go on the Reserve of officers. Here he remained until he was forty-one years of age, when, in the stress of war, in April 1901, he entered Army employment in the Royal Garrison Regiment, where he remained until December 1905. He was retired with a £200 captain's pension as though he had completed Regular Army service for it instead of Reserve service. The Treasury suggested an alteration of the regulations and this is now being carried out.

As was reported at the time, the Kawasaki Dockyard Company of Kobe recently purchased about 30,000 tsuho of land in the neighbourhood of Hyogo Canal, and commenced the construction of a steel foundry. The work has now made much progress, and it is expected that casting operations will be commenced towards the end of this week [April 16th]. The Kawasaki yard is now building a dispatch-boat of 1,250 tons to the order of the Imperial Navy, two passenger boats Nippon Yūsen Kaisha, two steamers of 3,500 tons, to be named the *Nanyang-maru* and *Shangyang-maru*, for the same company; two steamers of 2,500 tons the *Hsia* and *Kogi*, three passenger steamers of 6,000 tons for the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha; three gun-boats, the *Chucheng*, *Chuyui* and *Chukung* each of 730 tons, three others each of 625 tons, and four torpedo-boats the *Hupeng*, *Hujing*, *Hu-ao* and *Hu-ye* each 96 tons—to the order of the Chinese Government; a destroyer of 375 tons, and three torpedo-boats, each of 96 tons, to the order of the Siamese Government.

In a brief chat which a London journalist had with Mr. R. D. Holt, the Liberal member for H-ham, and head of the well known Blue Funnel line of steamers, the newly elected Parliamentarian thus spoke in reference to the employment of Chinese on his ships: "We are doing nothing exceptional, he said. Every shipowner in the trade, including the P. & O. Company, is carrying Asiatic seamen, and indeed, the British mercantile marine could not be manned without the employment of foreigners. If my opponents want no shipowner to employ foreigners they should take it up as a national question, but it is not relevant to this contest at all. As a matter of fact, there are more Englishmen at sea now than ever before, but the mercantile marine has grown far faster than the supply of British seamen. Every Chinaman on our ships signs exactly the same agreement as the Britishers on board, from the chief officer downwards."

A correspondent writes sarcastic over the latest achievement of the Hongkong Post Office. On March 2nd a letter, addressed to an official in the New Territory, was posted, but though the township is well known residents it does not seem to have been brought within the ken of the officials, and after journeys all over South China, the communication was delivered on April 20th—after an interval of seven weeks. The address was plain, it was adequate. The wrathful recipient writes: "The Post Office people are bound to gain a reputation for living the strenuous life. I have just received a letter from you which was posted on March 2nd! It (the letter) has been indulging in a real Celestial trip. Heaven knows where it has not been—Canton, Samsui, Hongkong and back to Hongkong. The crass stupidity of the people responsible is nothing short of amazing. The letter is plainly marked . . . yet the blithering idiots imagine a reformed China with these stations struck prominently over its surface."

A new type of projectile, which will play an important part in future warfare, and which, according to Sir Howard Vincent, will pierce any armour yet made, has been introduced by the Hadfield Steel Foundry. This announcement was made by Mr. E. A. Hadfield at the annual meeting of the company at Sheffield.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

"MONGOLIA" STRANDED.

TOKYO, April 23rd. On Monday at noon the s.s. *Mongolia* in trying to avoid a collision stranded near Shimonoseki. She was however refloated this morning and proceeded to Kobe undamaged.

[On inquiry at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company our representative was informed by Mr. Silverstone that the steamer was bound for San Francisco. No further particulars could be given. Later, we were informed by Mr. Silverstone that a cable had been received from Nagasaki announcing that the steamer had been refloated and had proceeded to Kobe.]

STERLING SALARIES AND EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

SINGAPORE, April 23rd. All official salaries in the Straits Settlements of less than £1,000 a year have been augmented by ten per cent.

The new scale dates from January 1st, and will remain in force for three years.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

LONDON, April 21st. The Burgomaster of Berlin has invited the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London to visit Berlin at the end of May; and the editors of the German newspapers have issued a simultaneous invitation to British editors to visit Berlin and other parts of Germany.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

April 19th.

The condition of the Avenida Vasco de Gama is deteriorating.

Prices of daily necessities here are advancing alarmingly.

Plague and smallpox cases are numerous.

The Harbour Police are too officious when steamers arrive.

The fear of a water famine has passed since the rains came.

There is a rumour that the Electric Light Company is about to undertake extensive alterations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SENTIMENTALISM AND CRIME.

SIR,—Your leader of to-day has a wide bearing. The following from an American paper, with reference to the *Thaw* case, may interest you:—

"The most deplorable part of it [a shooting case] seems to be that it makes a mess on our streets, in our office buildings or in the hallways of our homes, when someone we knew and loved bleeds out his heart and his life through the holes made by a murderer's bullet. After that our attention seems to be mainly confined to finding some 'excuse' for the murderer—some device that will save him from the gallows which we, in our innocence, have always thought to be the reward of murderers. . . . Perhaps we are all insane. It doesn't make much difference. If we have money enough or are sensational enough some lawyer will find enough in our lives and enough tears in his voice to twist the faults which our friends overlooked into the semblance of insanity. That gives any one of us the right to commit murder with impunity. All we need is a revolver and a peculiar way of wearing our hair."—Yours for sanity.

TRUTHFUL JAMES

April 23rd.

["J. X. B." letter on the same subject is unsatisfactory.—FD.]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following cards were returned at the quarterly meeting held at Happy Valley from the 20th to 22nd April, 1907.

MACEWS CUP.

* S. P. H. G. Wilson, E.N. 83—8 = 75
Mr. T. S. Forrest 76 + 2 = 78

Mr. A. Gittins 85—2 = 83

Mr. T. C. Gray 94—11 = 83

Mr. G. E. Morrell 101—18 = 83

Lt. C. B. Dow 90—6 = 84

(23 entries)

JOHNSTONE CUP.

* Mr. T. S. Forrest . . . own 1 stroke 1 up
Hon. Mr. Gresson rec. II stroke 1 down

Mr. A. Gittins 2 " 4 "

(21 entries)

POOL.

* Mr. T. S. Forrest 76 + 2 = 78

Mr. F. H. Thomas 96—14 = 82

Mr. T. C. Gray 94—11 = 83

(17 entries)

* Winner of MacEwens Cup.

* Winner of Johnston Cup and Pool.

LADY HANNEN

In view of our correspondent's reference, and other reports by the same mail, we do not know how to regard the following which appeared in the N.C. Daily News of April 19th:—"We are glad to learn that there is considerable doubt in regard to a report which reached us by cable from England of the death of Lady Hannen. Other letters received in Shanghai give cause for believing that the information had been misled by the death of Mrs. G. G. Hannen. This occurred about a month ago, and Lady Hannen was then present at the funeral."

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, April 23rd.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

A coolie, who had a grudge against a woman, contrived a very pretty plot to get her into trouble. He placed a certain amount of opium in her house and then gave information against her to the excise authorities. The plot however was discovered and the coolie found himself in the hands of the law. Brought before his Worship, on a charge of conspiracy, he was remanded at the request of Mr. O. D. Thomson, who appeared for his defence.

UNJUST SCALES.

Four shopkeepers, carrying on business in the central district, were summoned by Inspector Withers, for using unjust scales. Fines, ranging from \$15 to \$25, were imposed.

GAMBLERS.

Ten men from Wanchai were placed before his Worship charged with gambling. The first and second were fined \$25 each, and the remainder \$15 each.

BRAWLING COOLIES.

Three Government House chair coolies found themselves in trouble for brawling. They had quarrelled in an eating house, and the first one threw a bowl at another man's head, cutting him so severely that he had to be taken to the hospital. The other two were charged with riotous conduct. They were remanded.

SMART SENTENCE.

A Chinaman, who had recently arrived in Hongkong, was placed in the dock on a charge of snatching an ear pick from a woman. As complainant was walking along Morrison Street defendant went up behind her and snatched the ear pick from her head. He ran off, but the woman raised the alarm, and several gave chase. While putting the pick in his pocket he broke it. Ultimately he was captured, and then he threw the pieces away. He pleaded guilty and explained that he was looking for work. Mr. Hazelton sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment, six hours in the stocks, and to be twice privately whipped, each whipping to consist of twelve strokes. On completion of his sentence he was to be banished for five years.

AN EBRING LUKONG.

A Yaumati Lukong was charged with failing to report a case of smallpox in his house at Tuk Sing Lane. The victim was his wife, who, it was stated, was not expected to recover. Dr. Macfarlane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, having given evidence, in support of the summons, defendant was fined \$25.

NEW TERRITORY NOTES.

The railway progresses slowly owing to the rains. Bridge building has received a check and, in some cases, the foundations have been damaged by the water. Farmers and frogs rejoice however. The former are now busy planting the first rice crop. The latter make night hideous. Trees and shrubs of all kinds are now dousing their summer robes and the brown hills are slowly changing colour. The recently planted crops of cane, peanuts and so on are looking well. The early rains promise a bountiful summer. Officially there is nothing doing. Owing to the Governor going away Mr. Messer at Taipo has been called in to temporarily fill one of the vacancies. Mr. Halifax the Assistant Superintendent of Police is due to arrive back from leave next month and, it is expected, he will take up his old appointment at Taipo. Over the border things have been far from quiet. Robberies have been numerous, and, just at present, there seems to be an epidemic of cattle stealing. Some of the cattle were recovered at Yaumati and the thieves arrested.

LUSITANO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Lusitano Athletic Sports will be held on May 4th at the Happy Valley. The list of events is:—

1—2.00 p.m. 120 yards. Open to School boys of all ages. Handicap. Entrance fee 20 cents. 2 prizes.

2—2.20 p.m. 120 yards. Open to boys under 8 years. Handicap. Post entries. Entrance free. 2 prizes.

3—2.40 p.m. 120 yards. Open to Adults. Handicap. Entrance fee 50 cents. 2 prizes.

4—3.00 p.m. 220 yards. Open to School boys of all ages. Handicap. Entrance fee 20 cents. 2 prizes.

CONSPIRATORS IN CHINA.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF H. COLLINS AT TIENTSIN.

We have already announced the conviction and sentence of H. Collins at Tientsin for conspiracy against the Chinese Government. The whole of the evidence has not yet arrived but the first instalment given here from the *Peking and Tientsin Times* contains much that might have some modern novel.

Judge Bourne from Shanghai reported the case on April 10th, with a jury.

Mr. L. C. Hopkins and Tsoi Tsoi Tsoi who is attached to the Haikwan Yamen from the Foreign Bureau, both had a seat on the judicial bench throughout the day.

Mr. E. P. Allen, Expert Prefect, Tsang Hsi, Secretary of Haikwan Yamen, and Mr. Fuang, Japanese Interpreter watched the case for the Chinese Government.

Mr. Pratt, who acted as Clerk to the Court, read the indictment to the prisoner, which was worded to the effect that prisoner on the 27th February, 1907, did knowingly, have in his possession two explosive substances, under such circumstances as to give reasonable ground that he had them for an unlawful object.

Collins pleaded not guilty.

Mr. P. H. Kent, who appeared for the Crown, addressed the jury at some length regarding the technical details of explosives. "I said that two packages had been found on one prisoner, no subsequent evidence would show. One package contained sulphide of arsenic and the other potassium of chlorate, which he explained was largely composed of oxygen. He asked the jury to pay attention to the evidence of Kwong Lung Chung, which would prove to be most important.

Mr. Yung E. Har, chief of the Viceroy's detective department, was the first witness. He stated that he arrested Collins at the settlement railway station on instructions from the Customs Tsoi, on February, 27th. He found two explosives in different pockets of Collins' trousers, small pieces of bamboo tube and a small knife. He was about to place the packages together, when Collins cautioned him.

In answer to Collins Mr. Yang said a man named Kwan was arrested at the same time. He himself had been instructed to watch Collins about seven days before the arrest, and he set men to watch his house, and follow him when he went out. When arrested prisoner himself took out the two packages from his trouser pockets and handed them to him. He did not know when Kwan was bambooed. The packages had not been out of his possession since the arrest.

Mr. P. C. Hanson, acting Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Native Customs, was next called. He said he was not present when Collins was arrested, but shortly afterwards saw him in the Native Custom's office. He was told by Mr. Fiv: that prisoner had said the two packages were explosives. Collins heard this, and did deny it. Mr. Hanson asked a Collins to show his baggage which consisted of a few articles in a hand-bag. Collins said he was going gold mining in the interior of China when Mr. Hanson asked him why he carried the explosives.

Questioned by Collins, Mr. Hanson said he did not tell the Chinese they had better be careful how they treated Collins, as there might be trouble with the British Consul. He did say there was no reason to treat the men roughly.

Kwong Lung Chung, the next witness, said he was formerly employed in the British Post Office. He knew Collins whom he first met in the Arcade on February 12.

His Lordship: What is the Arcade?

Mr. Kent: A high-class place of entertainment.

He next met Collins in the office of a friend named Sylva. On that occasion the former asked witness if he knew Eunich Li and he answered yes. On February 14th during Collins' asked him if he would like to make some money and he answered, "yes, if in a good way." Collins then asked if Kwang knew any revolutionaries in Peking and he said "no," Collins then suggested to engage him as interpreter and promised him \$500 a month. He swore Kwang to secrecy and then said he had a very valuable code book, which came from the Chinese Government and by the aid of it he could get information from the Imperial Palace before the Waiwu-pu. Such information he would report to the Russian Minister who would, he said, give him a large sum of money for it and he would give Kwang a third part of such money. Collins also asked Kwang if he was a British subject to which he replied "no." Collins said if Kwang wanted to be a Russian subject, he could arrange it with the Minister, and he told him to resign from the post office which Kwang did.

At this point Mr. Kent read part of a letter from the Postmaster to Kwang, relating to his discharge, and asking for the return of certain monies advanced.

Collins—Read the rest of that letter.

Mr. Kent: addressing his Lordship, said that the rest of the letter was not material.

His Lordship said the whole of the letter had better be read.

Mr. Kent then read the rest of the letter in which the writer informed Kwang that he was "an unmitigated little ead."

A reply to this letter intended by Collins was also read.

Kwang then said that Collins showed him at his hotel room in the Japanese concession, about two dozen bombs. Collins took up one but would not let Kwang handle it. On the following morning Collins went to Kwang's house and brought another bomb—a flat one about two inches long, one inch broad and half an inch thick.

His Lordship: What colour was it?

Witness: Black. Prisoner stated that it was worked by time. I went next day and called on him and we went together to a shop opposite the office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, where prisoner talked with a Japanese. I saw prisoner several times with some Japanese. About February 24 he asked me to go to Peking and gave me a letter written to the Russian Minister. I did not go to Peking. I mentioned the matter to my brother, who advised me not to have anything to do with Collins. Later Collins told me I must go to Peking, and I decided to find out all I could about prisoner's intentions and then inform the Chinese Government. I told my brother of this intention.

On Feb. 27 prisoner came to Kwang's house and asked him to go to Peking with him. Prisoner said there had been a fire in the Japanese Concession the previous night resulting from experiments with the explosives. He went with prisoners to see some Japanese off to Peking next day. Witness then went to prisoner's house and asked to see the explosive. There were two packages of powder, one white and one red. Prisoner explained to him that if the two powders were mixed and then placed in a bamboo, heat or blow would cause them to explode.

Collins then asked if Kwang would kill somebody if he were asked to do so and Kwang asked who was to be killed. Collins then said he did not know, but would wait till they went to Peking. Collins then gave witness \$30 with instructions to buy three first class tickets to Peking, and witness told this to his brother.

At 2.45 p.m. they went to the station but Collins told Kwang to pretend not to know him. At this stage the case was adjourned until 2 p.m.

The case was resumed in the afternoon.

Mr. Kwang, continuing his evidence, said he gave Collins two of the tickets and kept one for himself. He saw on the station, the Japanese he had seen in the shop. He had seen Customs Tsoi Liang about the matter about Feb. 18. Kwang told him that he had made friends with Collins and had seen some bombs in his house.

Collins proceeded to cross-examine Mr. Kwang, who, in answer to his questions, said Collins had drafted the letter on Feb. 16. Tong was present when he had talked with Collins, also at a subsequent dinner. Collins and Tong both arrived early. Kwang never asked Collins for any bonds, though the latter had spoken about them. He often called on Collins after the time and finally at his request went with him to the Japanese shop and saw the manager. Mr. Hirakawa, Kwang denied that the story of the bombs had been concocted since Collins' arrest.

He admitted that some time Tong accompanied him when he visited Collins, but he did not do so on the occasion he saw the bombs. Kwang did not say anything of what was done at the Japanese shop. Kwang said he made enquiries regarding the powders so as to be able to give the Customs Tsoi full details. Collins admitted that he had said "I don't care what I do as long as I am paid for it," but he said so with the object of finding out who it was Collins wanted to kill. He denied that he had been bambooed, and said that since his arrest he had been allowed to go out whenever he pleased. He did not shave because he did not wish to.

Dr. Kwang King Yip, brother of the previous witness, was next called. He said his brother told him he had been offered \$500 a month by Collins and meant to resign. He cautioned him not to do so but three days later he heard that he had left the post office. He went to see his brother and remonstrated, but received the reply that Collins had told him not to let him leave as Collins had told him secrets. He said Collins wanted him to go to Peking to inform the officials. He went himself the next day and told the Customs Tsoi, who sent for his brother and examined him. On the morning of the day of the arrest he met his brother in Taku Bay, who told him particulars. He then went and told the details to the Customs Tsoi.

Mr. M. H. Peck, professor of engineering, who was called to the Yamen to examine the supposed explosives, gave evidence of analysing and testing the powders. Separately they were unexplosive mixed, they were. Mr. Peck then showed technically with the matter, and said that the explosive formed by the combination of the two powders would be more violent than gunpowder, and could do considerable damage. In answer to Collins, he said if the powders were put in the tube and it was only lightly worked there be no explosion.

Mr. N. F. Drake, who assisted at the experiment, gave evidence which supported what Peck had said. He had never heard of it being used for mining explosives, but it might be.

Colonel G. W. N. Munthe was the next witness. He called on Collins in the Yamen and said, "You have got yourself into nice mess." Collins said he had been offered money to go to Peking and blow up someone. Colonel Munthe said he had been having Collins followed for about twenty-one days.

Mr. Handley-Derry was sworn to give evidence that a message had just been received from the Japanese Consulate, saying that Hirakawa left for Japan on the 17th. The written testimony of Hirakawa, the owner of the shop was then read, this witness having gone to Japan. It was to the effect that the Prince has been lately trying to show their Majesties that he sold Collins some chemicals such as are used for making firecrackers. He sold the chemicals openly on the morning of Feb. 27th. Collins did not call on Hirakawa more frequently than usual that time. Hirakawa showed Collins how to mix the powders and apply the fuse. Hirakawa suddenly decided to go to Peking and was with Collins when arrested. He was so surprised that he did not go to Peking after all. Collins had paid for and given him a ticket.

A SUGGESTION FROM EUROPE.

Hitherto whatever may have been done in regard to the sale of official rank in this country there has never been any instance of the actual sale of peerage rank. A commoner to be raised to the peerage and created a Baron, Viscount, Earl or Marquis (the only Duke of Chinese Descent is Duke Yen Shing, the lineal descendant of the Great Sage Confucius) must have great distinguished himself in fighting the battles of his country before he can become ennobled by special decree of his Sovereign.

Hence we have the Marquises Tseng, Tsoi and Li (Tseng Kuo-fan, Tsoi Tsung-tung and Li Hung-chang), Earl Tseng (Tseng Kuo-nan), Viscount Peng (Peng Yu-jin), Baron Peo (Pan Tsao) and many others, all of whom earned fame and distinction fighting against the Taiping rebels during the latter half of the preceding century and their lineal descendants still hold the titles. Now comes the news that some official who has been to Europe and learned that noble rank is purchasable there has drawn up a report and presented it to H. E. Vice-Admiral Tuan Fang recommending as a means of replenishing the impoverished Imperial coffers the sale of patents of nobility to all such as can afford to aspire to that height. In view of this we understand that Vice-Admiral Tuan Fang has recently embodied the report in a memorial to the Throne suggesting, however, that only patents for an Earldom, Viscountcy and Baroncy (Feb., Tsoi and Nan) should be purchased as heretofore, namely, by distinguished warlike services. It is stated that the Viceroy's memorial has been handed to the Ministry of Finance for report.—*N.C. Daily News*.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 23rd at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen over N.E. Japan and S. China, and fallen over N. China.

Pressure remains low in the neighborhood of the Loosooe. It is highest over China to the N. of the Yangtze.

Fresh or moderate N.E. winds are expected to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and along the Northern shores of the China Seas.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds; { moderate; { cloudy, misty; { N.E. winds; { fresh or moderate; { Formosa Channel... { Same as No. 1. { South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock { Same as No. 1. { South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan { Same as No. 1.

JAPANESE FINANCIAL AGENT IN LONDON.

The appointment to the post of Financial Agent in London by the Japanese Government of Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, has at last been announced. Mr. Wakatsuki will shortly visit Europe and America and he will stay in England and France.

Mr. Mizumachi, Director of the Finance Administration Bureau in the Finance Department, has been appointed to act as Vice-Minister of Finance, and Mr. Kataeda of the Finance Department, will occupy the chair of the National Debt Readjustment Committee, which office has been held by Mr. Wakatsuki.

It is stated that Mr. Wakatsuki as Financial Agent in Europe will take charge of the Government's financial affairs in Europe in place of Mr. Takahashi, chiefly for the purpose of keeping foreign capitalists fully informed of the financial position of Japan and of maintaining communication between Japan and foreign money market and of reporting from time to time on the financial condition in Europe and America. Mr. Wakatsuki is to leave Japan next month, immediately on the return of Mr. Takahashi from England.

On the authority of an official in the Finance Department it is stated that the mission of Mr. Wakatsuki is not to negotiate a further foreign loan, as is generally presumed. It is only to watch the financial position in Europe and America so that he may be in a position to give data for the economic administration in Japan.

DARING ROBBERY OUTSIDE NANKING.

SALE OF ARMS.

On the night of the 11th instant a party of some eight bandits armed with repeating rifles made a raid on the Shunchieh Grain shop and after wounding the owner and several of his employees left with about fifty thousand ten cent pieces. The alarm had, however, been given by telephone from the small police station in the neighbourhood to the other stations and in a short time fifty armed gendarmes came upon the bandits opened fire with their repeating rifles. This body of police was kept at bay until further reinforcements appeared, when the bandits retreated and were pursued a great distance. Several captures were made, and the firearms held by the bandits were discovered to be of a brand recently brought to this province by certain foreign firms, and secretly sold, we are sorry to add, to agents of bandits and secret societies in the Yangtze province.—*N.C. Daily News*.

THE INTRIGUES OF PRINCE TSAI CHEN.

Ever since taking over the Presidency of the Board of Commerce (now changed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce—*Nungkungshangpu*) Prince Tsai Chen's energies have been strenuously directed to gaining control over revenues hitherto under other Boards. In some instances he has been successful, and it is easy to understand that in consequence of his intrigues the Prince has been anything but popular amongst his brother officials who, however, fear him, owing to his being the son of Prince Ching. We know by letter from Peking that Tsai Chen late of the Ministry of Posts and Communications which has taken control of the Railways and the China Merchant's S. N. Co., which concerns commercial enterprises, the Prince considers should be under the control of his Department. Failing in this it is alleged that the Prince has been lately trying to show their Majesties that the Yunnanfu is an entirely superfluous Department, the duties of which could easily be undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce. We now learn that the Prince is at sword's point with the Ministry of Finance. This Department under its old name of Board of Revenue, has always had control over the Salt Gabelle and revenues accruing therefrom, but, owing to the industry being a commercial enterprise Prince Tsai Chen contends the control to be handed over to his Department. A fight between the two Departments on the subject is being watched with considerable interest in the capital.—*N.C. Daily News*.

LORD CURZON'S FUTURE.

STRIKING GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

In an interesting leading article dealing with the recent election of Chancellor at Oxford, the *Kinshin Seizai* closes its remarks as follows:

The only question now remaining is, what place will Lord Curzon take in the new grouping that has come about in the Unionist camp? From the Tariff Reformers Lord Curzon received clear hints for some time past, and if he espouses their cause, then he is almost sure of becoming Mr. Chamberlain's successor, with all the prospects held out by such a successor. And even in the eyes of other people, Lord Curzon seems to be "the man of the future." At this time Lord Curzon stands a head higher than he did at the time of his departure for India. Many persons, who then stood in his way, have left the field in the meantime. There is now a great lack of really important men, and when nowadays the future is discussed, very often men's looks in England are turned towards Lord Curzon, the new Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

SHY MAN.

According to the Bishop of Southwell, men are such extremely shy creatures that it is unmercifully difficult for one who has not been to church regularly to walk up the aisle in manly fashion. At first sight there would seem to be here an infallible method of judging the regularity of a man's church attendance. If he shrinks up the aisle in his wife's train, in a fashion suggestive of a sternly reproved fox-trotter following an indignant master, he may, when his wife is seated, be sure that he is a man of few words. Such sweeping conclusions should not be drawn. By so doing, a grave wrong may be done to many members of the male sex. The point to remember is that whereas woman is at her ease when the focus of many eyes, man, similarly circumstanced, is miserable. By this line of argument, be it once condemned as one whose public devotions are not as frequent as those of his wife, he is a man of few words. Such sweeping conclusions should not be drawn. 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NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

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INTIMATIONS

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CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1907.

759

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

The HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 26th April, at 12.30 p.m.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1907.

751

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE, having business connections throughout the South of China and able to provide substantial security consisting of landed property in Hongkong to the value of 10 per cent. of the annual turnover. Good remuneration to a suitable man. First class references from a Foreign Bank required. Apply by letter only in the first instance to DENNYS & BOWLEY.

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Hongkong, 13th November, 1906.

1387

YUET-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Attention of the Public is drawn to Clause No. 26, of the YUET-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY Regulations:

"This Company has been formed by Chinese Merchants who shall invite Chinese Subjects only to subscribe for Shares. The Railway shall be constructed by themselves. Foreigners are denied the privilege of subscribing for shares in the Company.

"Chinese Subjects who have been naturalized as Subjects of Foreign Countries, shall be recognized as Chinese Subjects by the Company and are allowed to subscribe. Such Shareholders shall be treated as Chinese Subjects and shall not claim the privileges of a Foreign Subject. Should they interfere in any way the Company is hereby empowered to cancel their shares and all interest and privileges with the Company shall be withdrawn from them."

CHEANG TO CHAI, President of The Yuet-Han Railway Company Ltd. Canton, 9th April, 1907.

743

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Particulars and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of April, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of New Lot of Crown Land at Lai Chi Kok, New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for term of 15 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for remainder of term of 15 years from China or for one further term of 15 years if competent for the Colonial Government so to make it.

791

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot No. of Sale.

Lot No. 129.

Locality.

Boundary Measurements.

Dimensions in Sq. feet.

Annual Rent.

Open Price.

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Possession from 1st March next, Five
Rooms and Tennis Court. Rent \$125 per
month including taxes.
Apply to— "LYEMOON"
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IMMEDIATELY, the Capacious Promises
on the Ground-floor of No. 2, PEDDEB
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Harvie Keeney Co., Ltd.
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TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor
PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.
Apply to— REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
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TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL,
GREENCOFT, GARDEN ROAD,
Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis
Court.
FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon,
from March 1st.
Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1907. 94

TO LET.

No. 8, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kow-
loon.
No. 1, EAST AVENUE, Kowloon.
Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 676

BARKER ROAD, THE PEAK,
To BE LET FURNISHED FOR EIGHTEEN
MONTHS.
Apply to— CHUNG CHINAM,
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with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants'
Quarter and Grass Tennis Court.
Apply to— CHUNG CHINAM,
Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 784

TO LET ON LEASE.

From 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD
ROAD.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.
Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [101]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK
BUILDING.
A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit
Road.
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. 191

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. [92]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply— SECRETARY
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [80]

TO LET.

No. 5, "ORMSBY TERRACE," Granville
Road, Low Rent.
Apply to— SPANISH PROCURATION
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 756

TO LET.

No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to— COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [97]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR of No. 6, ICE HOUSE
STREET; Centrally situated and within
easy reach of the principal Banks and business
houses. Apply on the premises to—
TATA & CO.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. 105

TO LET.

"**G**LENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable
for a Boarding house or Club, Con-
taining 24 Rooms. This property would be
divided into two or more houses to suit tenants.
"BANGOUR" PEAK.
"CLOVELLY," Peak Road (Partially
Furnished).
BUNGALOW (furnished) at New Territory,
Kowloon, 4 Rooms, Low Rental.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops
Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Top Floor, (over Caldecott MacGregor).
BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES,
ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3, ALCBANY,
WESTBOUENNE VILLA NORTH,
Bonham Road.
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907. 112

TO LET.

No. 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,
Kowloon. Five Rooms; Electric Light;
Tennis Court etc.
Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1907. 700

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"**L**EWKNOR," No. 115, PEAK, the
Property of Mr. M. W. SLADE, from
this date to end September.
Apply— GILMAN & CO.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1907. 300

TO LET.

"**D**UNHEVED" 38, Robinson Road, or
FOR SALE.
Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD.
4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near
Wan Chai.
No. 90 & 91 GODOWN PRAYA EAST.
Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD.
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [103]

TO LET.

No. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shemeen,
Canton.
Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. [91]

TO LET.

"**S**UMMER HOUSE" Mount Kellett,
the PEAK, Partially Furnished
Possession from 1st April, 1907. Low Rent.
Apply to— PECCY SMITH & SETH,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 539

TO LET.

No. 28, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD
Immediate Possession.
Apply to— THE COMPRADORE,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1907. 333

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WELLBURN, No. 81 the PEAK.
Apply to— JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 254

TO LET.

FROM 1ST MARCH, 1907.
No. 3, CARNAVON VILLAS, and No. 6,
LOCHIE TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to— HEWAN & CO.
No. 15, Connaught Road, West.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1907. 324

TO LET.

No. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CEN-
TRAL, suitable for Offices and Godown.
Apply to the Premises.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1907. 610

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya
East, near East Point.
Apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [137]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, July to December
1906. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 27th February 1907

KOREA AS IT IS.

Marquis Ito, as Resident-General in Korea,
took the opportunity on the occasion of a meeting
which was held to mark the conclusion of the
reconstitution of the Formosa Association
and the Oriental Association as one concern
to make known something of what he has in mind
to do in pursuance of the duties of his office.
As but little has of late been heard in Korea,
the present moment may also be opportune for
giving a brief outline of Marquis Ito's view
and intentions, combined with notes of such
evident progress as may fairly be ascribed to the
efforts of the Resident-General during his short
stay at Seoul.

First of all, in respect of the condition of
Korea, although it is said that in point of
position and responsibility of officials the Japanese-
Korean Agreement leaves something to be desired
on the score of completeness, Korea's own
efforts—as history from long past has shown—
to maintain the position of an independent
country were ever fraught with difficulty,
and owing, therefore, to the circumstances of
the case the anxiety attendant upon the carrying
out of reforms will readily be comprehended.
Moreover, there have been constant misappre-
hensions on the part of the Koreans themselves
as to Japan's intentions and as to the policy
that was being pursued. Having, however, the
best interests of Korea and Japan to consider,
and in all friendship desirous to lend Korea a
helping hand, as far as possible by means of
Korea's own strength to bring about progress
and reform," as a prominent Osaka journal
put it, the Resident-General has been able to
accomplish not a little.

Marquis Ito has been but a little over one
year in the position which he holds, and it is
contended that it is far too soon to pass judgment
on his achievements, surrounded as he has been
by difficulties on every side. His position and
responsibilities in Korea have not insensibly been
compared with those of the Earl of Cromer in
Egypt. Lord Cromer had to take into account
the attitude of the French, and likewise that of
the natives, who were opposed to a British
protectorate. Truly the obstacles to be surmounted
were numerous in both cases, and Marquis Ito
has in reality succeeded beyond the expectation
of his countrymen in dealing with the situation.
It must be remembered that Lord Cromer's
experience of Egypt goes back to more than
twenty years, and Marquis Ito is entitled to a
very considerable extension of time from those
critics of his administration who are disposed
to complain of inadequate results. Particular
care is to be taken with the financial side of
the administration, and the attempts made to
minimize the results of his policy, and he has brought about a complete
revolution in regard to the methods of
administration.

The occupant of the Korean Throne is
himself pleased, according to a report, with the
changes that have been effected, and his Majesty
has indeed every reason to be satisfied with the
improvements already made in the government
of his dominions. Modern appliances have
found favour with the Korean farmer, and the
land is of character to yield abundantly in
return for the attention that is now being given
to its cultivation. The riverine lands benefit by
the annual overflow, which takes place in July
and August, to a degree that the soil adjacent to
the streams is so enriched by the detritus that
there is no need for manuring them; and though
in some ways the floods embarrass the peasant
the blessings they confer are far in excess of
the inconveniences that they entail. Korean
barley sown in October is reaped in June, and
the same may be said of most other
cereals, and these crops are raised without any
difficulty. Fruit and mulberry trees are in these
riverine lands likewise sources of considerable
profit to the farmers, and, to give an illustration,
at a farm not far from the open port of
Mokpho, in the valley of the Yung-san,
the yield of barley was last season 54 bushels to
the acre, and the farmer having a contract with
the Sapporo Brewery of Hokkaido, Japan, dis-
posed of his crop wholesale at a price equal to
\$14 per acre. Now that American farming
methods are being adopted in Korea the yield
will be proportionately greater, and the fact
that no manure is requisite for these lands
makes a vast difference in the settlers' favour.
Large tracts of such land may be bought along
the valleys of the Yung-san and the Nak-dong,
in South Korea, at from sixteen to twenty-four
shillings per acre!
As regards the littoral lands, all that is necessary
is to irrigate and to clear the soil, and though
the national advantage if private firms were
encouraged to maintain their efficiency.

The Chinese Minister intervened at this stage
and, by his interpreter, a Chinese student from
Oxford, expressed his great delight with what he
had seen that day. He had been much
impressed with the great importance of
the Navy to the national stability, and he
had hopes that in the near future China
would also have an efficient Navy, that the long
friendship between this country and China would
become still closer, and that he personally would
have more frequent opportunities of becoming
acquainted with the Clyde and the Fairfield
Company.

Lord Balfour proposed the toast of prosperity
to the Fairfield Company, and in the course of
his remarks said that he believed it would be to
the national advantage if private firms were
encouraged to maintain their efficiency.

One of the things which have to be taken
into account by the settler is the matter of
labour. Where he becomes the possessor of
land that is to some extent already cultivated
he seeks to make use of the available Korean
labouring population rather than incur the
cost of bringing over agricultural labourers
from Japan, but in any case a few skilled
men must be sent for in order that the
Korean may learn how farming is
conducted under modern conditions in Japan.

On the other hand, with entirely uncultivated
land, all the labour must be imported,
for the population in such regions
is sure to be sparse and labour only
obtainable to a very small degree. As to
buying land, one has to go far away to
the feelings of the vendor may be far beyond hope
of repair. The Korean is apt to be reluctant to
part with the ownership of soil which he
nevertheless does little or nothing with, and his
judgments must be humoured. The Japanese
settler plants himself somewhere in a quarter
likely to suit himself, and only by degrees does
he allow it to leak out that he might be willing
to purchase land if the opportunity were
presented to him. Then the chances are that
the Korean will of their own accord come in
with offers to sell. This was not understood at
first, and the Korean often took umbrage at
the notion of being somewhat arbitrarily
dispossessed, although everything was paid for.
Better management at headquarters in Seoul is
making its effects felt all over the country, and
Korea bids fair soon to become a far more
prosperous land than it has ever been in its past
history.

LAUNCH OF THE "INDOMITABLE."

The armoured cruiser "Indomitable" was
launched from the Fairfield yard at Govan by
Lady Bradalane, who had been commanded
by the King to perform the ceremony. She
was conducted to the platform by Sir William
George Pearce, the chairman of the Fairchild
Company; and the distinguished company
present included the Chinese Minister, Prince
Poupiapang, and Captain Behr, of the Russian
Navy; Rear-Admiral Coop, of the Imperial
German Navy; Captain de Wavel, of the
Austro-Hungarian Navy; Lieutenant Count di
Villaret, of the Italian Navy; Captain Concan, of
the Spanish Navy; and Lieutenant-Com-
mander Gibbons, of the United States Navy.

Much curiosity has been provoked concerning
the vessel by the secrecy which has been
preserved by all those having anything to do with
the designing and building of her. Lately she has been named "the ship of
mystery"; and, although statements have been
made purporting to give information as to her
proportions, armour, and speed during the past
six months, the figures appearing in the Naval
and Military columns of "The Times" on Saturday
are the only figures obtainable from official
sources at the Admiralty and the Fairchild
yard; and these are the only statements on the
subject that can with certainty be trusted.
The vessel as she stood upon the ways on
Saturday was naturally the subject of much
curious inspection. For some 10 or 20 feet the
sectional lines of the stem are almost parallel,
and thence to the full breadth of the vessel
some two-fifths of the length is accounted for.
Only a very few feet are occupied by the full
beam when the lines begin to narrow, and at
the point where the casing of outer propeller
shafts emerge from the vessel's axis unusually
narrow, and for a considerable length one can
see that the screws will be moving in dense
water. The speed aimed at is currently reported
to be 25 knots, with 4100 indicated horse
power. There is little doubt that the yacht-like
proportion of the hull and the care which must
have been taken to verify the off-tangencies
of the design will ensure that these results
will be achieved; but it must be remembered
that no confirmation of these statements could
be secured on Saturday. The armour of the
vessel extends in a broad band of 7 in. plates
nearly the whole length of the ship, but tapering
down to four inches at the stern. The armour
fully covers the vital parts of the vessel from
below the water line at low draught to within a
short space of the upper deck. The armament
is to consist of eight 12in. guns equal to 381,575
feet tons per round, and they are to be so placed
that the whole starboard can be fixed as a broadside
port and starboard at will. The vessel left the
ways slowly but with ease, and was brought up in
the Clyde before reaching mid-stream. She
now lies in Fairfield Dock, where 12 months<br

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHINCHING, British str., 1,229, Robertson, 22nd April—Saiwan 18th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CHONGMING, German str., 1,021, S. Simonson, 23rd April—Bangkok 14th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
GLENMUIRE, British str., 2,658, John Craig, 22nd April—Cardiff 12th March, Coal—Dedwell & Co.
GLENPALACE, British str., 1,435, J. Hainsworth, 22nd April—Singapore 16th April, General Chinese.
GLENLUCK, British steamer, 3,054, Jas. McGillicuddy, 23rd April—Shanghai 20th April, General—McGregor & Son.
HUK, French str., 7,5, Fanner, 22nd April—Quang Chow Wan 21st April, General—A. R. Mart.
JAPAN, British steamer, 2,795, F. B. S. Notley, 23rd April—Yokohama 9th April, and Shanghai 20th April, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
LENNOX, British str., 2,361, F. McNair, 23rd April—Liverpool & Singapore 17th April, General—Dedwell & Co.
OMURAMATSU, Japanese str., 1,779, A. Komatsu, 23rd April—Saiwan undecided, Rice—Walker & Co.
PERSIA, Austrian str., 3,779, P. Cagliari, 23rd April—Shanghai 19th April, General—Sandor, Wieler & Co.
P. R. LUDWIG, German str., 3,920, H. Kirchner, 22nd April—Yokohama 13th April, General—Melchers & Co.
RIO LIMA, Portuguese gunboat, 720, Meideros, 23rd April—Macau.
SHOSHIMARU, Japanese str., 1,611, M. Nemoto, 23rd April—Shanhae, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, 24th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
YUNNAN, British str., 1,295, W. O. Jones, 23rd April—Swatow 22nd April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

23rd April
Agan emu, British str., for Singapore.
Japan, British str., for London.
Kneidell, British str., for Tientsin.
Maloca, British str., for Shanghai.
Mathilde, German str., for Haiphong.
P. R. Ludwig, German str., for Singapore Tingting, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

23rd April
AMIGO, German str., for Pakhoi.
GLENSTRAS, British str., for Singapore.
HANGHOU, British str., for Shanghai.
MEFOU, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
NORTONA, Korea str., for Saigon.
TAIWAN, British str., for Kobe.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Yunnan, reports: Moderate breeze from E. and much rain throughout.
The British str. Chinkiang, reports: Fine weather and Southwesterly winds to 20th; strong Northerly winds and heavy rain squalls on 21st.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

April 23rd.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS.—Sorong, Z. Y. de Aldecoa, Tjilatjap, Empress of India, Y. Sontia, Haiphong, Leiching, Honot, Amiral Beaumont, Renon.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"
Captain J. S. Bosch, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 799

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M. instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 177

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ABCADIA,"
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 4th May at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's str. "VICTORIA," 7,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "PERSIA," due in London on 16th June, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907. 1

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

"SUI-SANG,"
will be despatched for SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, via MOJI, JAPAN, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, at 6 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1907. 753

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	F. B. S. Notley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th May, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	FRANCE	French str.	—	Combe	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COENPHAGEN, &c.	DOROTHY	Dan. str.	h. w.	Eckhorn	MELCHERS & CO.	About 12th May.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	SENEGAHIA	Ger. str.	—	H. Kirchner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th May.
HAMBURG, VIA PORTS OF CALL	P. R. LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	Girstenbratt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	—	Schönfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	—	Heinsoff	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 17th May.
PERSIA	REHANIA	Ans. str.	—	H. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst., P.M.
HOBENSTAUFEN	MONTROSE	Ger. str.	—	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th May.
APPALACHEE	AM. str.	Am. str.	—	Dödwell & Co., Ltd.	DÖDWELL & CO., LTD.	On 17th May.
ATHENIAN	COOPER	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 30th inst.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	CAUDIAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 1st May, at Noon.
SHAWMUT	CANADIAN	Ans. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 9th May, at 4 P.M.
KASATO MARU	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th May.
POWHATAN	ENG HOK FONG & CO.	Brit. str.	—	ENG HOK FONG & CO.	ENG HOK FONG & CO.	Middle of May.
SUISANG	CHINA COMMERCIAL S. CO.	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 2nd May.
MANILA	GIBR, LIVINGSTON & CO.	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 6 P.M.
EMPIRE	JAVA-CHINA LINIE	Brit. str.	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 27th inst.
CHINGTUO	JARREMAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	JARREMAN	JARREMAN	On 10th May.
FRINZ WALDMEIR	TIJILWONG	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, Daylight.
TIJILWONG	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th May, at 4 P.M.
YUNNAN	TO 27th inst.	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st May, at 4 P.M.
KWEITANG	TO 27th inst.	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 3rd inst.
CHINKIANG	W. O. Jones	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & HANKOW	DOWSON	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd May.
SHANGHAI	ROBERTSON	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 3rd inst.
SHANGHAI	C. J. BENTON	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	F. W. NORTHCOMBE	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 3rd inst.
CHONGTSANG	A. B. SANDBACH	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
HAYTERN	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 3rd inst.
SHOHSY MARU	P. T. HOINS	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at Noon.
SHANSE	W. B. BROWN	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd May, at 4 P.M.
NORFOLK	von Sonnen	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 3rd May.
YATSHING	J. M. JONES	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
TOUCHANE	W. O. JONES	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th May.
HOHENSTAUFEN	DOWSON	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, Daylight.
SEGOVIA	Jager	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th May, at 4 P.M.
SIAM	SCHÖNFIELD	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
MASAN MARU	J. D. ANDREWS	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAITAN	I. SAKURAI	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 9 A.M.
LOONGSANG	J. S. ROACH	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
ZAPICO	DOUGLAS	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
RUBI	FEAR	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	H. ALMAD	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th May, at Noon.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	G. H. PENNIFATHER	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	F. SEMBIL	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st May, at 9 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	E. FEY	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	P. M. B. LAKE	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
			—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1907.

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HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1907.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI and HANKOW	{ MALACCA Capt. C. J. Benton	About 23rd April	Freight and Passage.
London, ANTWERP and MARSEILLES	{ JAPAN Capt. F. H. S. Notley	Noon, 24th April	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, NORE MOJI, KOBE and YOKO HAMA	{ NORÉ Capt. G. Phillips	On or About 27th April	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	{ DEVANHA Capt. J. D. Andrews	About 3rd May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	{ ARCADIA Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon, 4th May	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1907.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	{ "SHAOHSING" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 24th April, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO	{ "YUNNAN" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 25th April, daylight.
CEBU and ILOILO	{ "SUNGKIANG" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 25th April, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	{ "CHILHI" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 26th April, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	{ "SHANSI" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 26th April, 4 P.M.
CHINKIANG	{ "CHINKIANG" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 1st May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, &c.	{ "CHINGTU" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 2nd May, 4 P.M.
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	{ "KWEIYANG" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 7th May, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHOW	{ "KWEIYANG" Capt. A. L. Valentini	On 7th May, 4 P.M.
• The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodations offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried.		
• Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
• Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to		
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.		

Hongkong, 24th April, 1907.

11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR

THE CO.'S S.S.

LEAVING

+ SHANGHAI via SWATOW, { "SHOSHU MARU" Capt. M. NEMOTO	FRIDAY, 25th April, at 9 A.M.
* TAMSWI via SWATOW { "MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 27th April, at 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table. • Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager. 14

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).		TO SAIL	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" 3,882	WEDNESDAY, 1st May	25th May	
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 9th May	27th May	
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May	15th June	
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	THURSDAY, 6th June	24th June	
"TARTAR" 4,425	WEDNESDAY, 19th June	19th July	
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 4th July	22nd July	

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 224 days from YOKOHAMA, and 293 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence 230; via New York 282.

Intermediate Steamers at 240, 242, 244.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

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**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.**

FOR

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG	{ "PRINZREGENTLUITPOLD" Capt. H. KIRCHNER	Wednesday, 24th April.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	{ "BAYERN" Capt. P. MILTZLAFF	About Wed'day, 24th April.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	{ "MANILA" Capt. J. MINSEN	Thursday, 25th April.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	{ "BORNEO" Capt. F. Semml	Wednesday, 1st May at 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	{ "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von SENDEN	About Friday, 3rd May.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOARD	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TUJIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of April	JAVA PORTS	Second half of April
TIJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of May	JAPAN	Second half of May
TIJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of May	JAVA PORTS	Second half of May
TIJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of May	JAVA PORTS	Second half of May
TIJIKINI	JAVA	First half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TIJULATJAP	IN PORT		JAVA PORTS	Second half of June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

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